THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING—ASHBEL SMITH AND JOSEPH W. HAMPTON—EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Number 28, *of Volume* 16: | SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, DECEMBER 12, 1835. | Number from beginning 810.

The Western Carolinian.

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every SATURDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editors, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. ☞ *Persons indebted to the Editors, may transmit to them through the Mail,* at their risk—*provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33½ cents for each continuance: but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, $1 will in all cases be charged.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editors, the postage should in all cases be paid.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

THE SOUTHERN CHARACTER.

The following tribute to the character of the South is copied from an essay in the Portland Courier:

"The writer has travelled thousands of miles in the Southern country, and for several years he has been an attentive observer of character as it is developed beneath a Southern sun. He has mingled in the various grades of society. He has met her citizens under all circumstances, favorable and unfavorable. With these opportunities of judging he would certainly come to a very favorable or different conclusion. Wherever he has wandered the hand of hospitality has been extended towards him.—How sweetly has the cheering voice of welcome fallen upon his ear. Many are the offices of kindness he has experienced, and not unfrequently from the hands of entire strangers. Grateful is the recollection he will ever cherish of scenes that are past, but which have obtained the most hallowed place in his memory. He is aware that his pen is incapable of doing justice to this subject, but he would do violence to his feelings were he to suffer this opportunity to pass without recording his testimony in favor of the citizens among whom he resides.—After wandering through the distant parts of our wide extended land, he feels authorized to say that, go where you will, you cannot find a more generous and patriotic, a more enlightened and high minded people than those who have received such a liberal share of abuse from the northern abolitionists. Does any one doubt this assertion? Let him come and examine for himself, and he will find this to be the language of truth and soberness!

A "Little Monster."—One of the State Banks, in Vermont, having been suspected of a violation of its charter, a committee was appointed, by the Legislature, to overhaul its affairs and report thereon to that body. In their report, the committee, among other developements of the mysteries of banking, states that the "banking room of this institution is in a wooden building occupied as a store—that the place of deposit for notes, bills, papers, and specie of the Bank is a *wooden desk*—and that the books of the Bank consisted of *one or two sheets of paper pinned or stitched together!*"—This no doubt, is one of these well managed institutions which is to take the place of the United States Bank, and is to supply the country with a currency superior to the *rags* of Nick Biddle!!

Black-legs.—It is stated in the Wilmington Press, that a *Faro table* was recently set up in that town; and that a meeting of young men took place, at which *Lynching* was proposed, for ridding the place of the nuisance; but that after mature reflection, they came to the conclusion that it would be a more "peaceful remedy" for them to *refrain from visiting the Faro.* They were right; while the nuisance is *legalized*, it is better quietly to render it innoxious, by shunning it as though it were an infectious disease, than by violence and tumult to attempt to eradicate it by physical power.

Standard.

Superior Court.—Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last, were fully occupied with the trial of a case, than which none has excited as much interest in this community for many years. It was the State *vs.* John Waddill, Jr., Joshua W. Cochran, and Jas. H. Myrover, on an Indictment for killing Joseph Hubbard, on the 19th of Sept. last. Without entering fully into the testimony, it is sufficient to state, that the deceased came to his death by a gun shot wound, whilst attempting to make his escape from an officer and his posse, who had arrested him, or were endeavoring to arrest him, under a warrant for a high misdemeanor. The first day was entirely taken up in forming a Jury, the second with the examination of testimony, and the third with the arguments of counsel. The Judge's charge was delivered to the Jury after dark on Saturday evening, when the Jury retired, and in about ten minutes returned with a verdict of *Not Guilty.*—The annunciation of this verdict produced, as we understand, a very audible expression of the approbation of the large crowd which had thronged the Courthouse from the commencement to the close of the trial.—*Fayetteville Observer of Nov.* 26.

POLITICAL.

EXTRACT

From the Message of Governor M'DUFFIE, to the Legislature of South Carolina.

Since your last adjournment, the public mind, throughout the slave holding States, has been intensely, indignantly, and justly excited, by the wanton, officious, and incendiary proceedings of certain societies and persons in some of the non-slave-holding States who have been actively employed in attempting to circulate among us, pamphlets, papers, and pictorial representations of the most offensive and inflammatory character, and calculated to seduce our slaves from their fidelity and excite them to insurrection and massacre. These wicked monsters and deluded fanatics, overlooking the numerous objects in their own vicinity, who have a moral, if not a legal claim upon their charitable regard, run abroad, in the expansion of their hypocritical benevolence, muffled up in the saintly mantle of Christian meekness, to fulfil the fiend-like errand of mingling the blood of the master and the slave, to whose fate they are equally indifferent, with the smouldering ruins of our peaceful dwellings. No principle of human action so utterly baffles all human calculation, as that species of fanatical enthusiasm, which is made of envy and ambiton, assuming the guise of religious zeal, and acting upon the known prejudices, religious or political, of an ignorant multitude. Under the influence of this species of voluntary madness, nothing is sacred that stands in the way of its purposes. Like all other religious impostures, it has power to consecrate every act, however atrocious, and every person, however covered over with "multiplying villanies," that may promote its diabolical ends, or worship at its infernal altars. By its unholy creed, murder itself becomes a labor of love and charity, and the felon renegado, who flies from the justice of his country, finds not only a refuge, but becomes a sainted minister in the sanctuary of its temple.—No error can be more mischievous, than to underrate the dander of such a principle, and no policy can be more fatal than to neglect it, from a contempt for the supposed insignificance of its agents. The experience of both France and Great Britain fearfully instruct us, from what small and contemptible beginnings, this *ami des noirs* philanthropy may rise to a gigantic power too mighty to be resisted by all the influence and energy of the government; in the one case, shrouding a wealthy and flourishing island in the blood of its white inhabitants; in the other, literally driving the ministry, by means of an instructed parliament, to perpetrate that act of suicidal legislation, and colonial oppression, the emancipation of slaves in the British West Indies. It may be not unaptly compared to the element of fire, of which a neglected spark, amongst combustible materials, which a timely stamp of the foot might have extinguished forever speedily, swells into a sweeping torrent of fiery desolation, which no human power can arrest or control. In the opinion of intelligent West India planters, it is because the local authorities, from a sense of false security, neglected to hang up the first of these political missionaries that made their appearance on the British Islands, that they are doomed to barrenness and desertion, and to be the wretched abodes of indolent and profligate blacks, exhibiting in their squalid poverty gross immorality and slavish subjection to an iron despotism of British bayonets, the fatal mockery of all the promissed blessings of emancipation.

Under these circumstances, and in this critical conjuncture of our affairs, the solemn and responsible duty devolves on the legislature, of "taking care that the republic receive no detriment."

The crime which these foreign incendiaries have committed against the peace of the State, is one of the very highest grade known to human laws. It not only strikes at the very existence of society, but seeks to accomplish the catastrophe, by the most horrible means, celebrating the obsequies of the state in a saturnial carnival of blood and murder, and while brutally violating all the charities of life, and desecrating the very altars of religion, impiously calling upon Heaven to sanction these abominations. It is my deliberate opinion, that the laws of every community should punish this species of interference by death without benefit of clergy, regarding the authors of it as "enemies of the human race." Nothing could be more appropriate than for South Carolina to set this example in the present crisis, and I trust the Legislature will not abjourn till it discharges this high duty of patriotism.

It cannot be distinguished, however, that any laws which may be enacted by the authority of this State, however adequate to punish and repress offences committed within its limits, will be wholly insufficient to meet the exigencies of the present conjuncture. If we go no farther than this we had as well do nothing.

These outrages against the peace and safety of the State are perpetrated in other communities, which hold and exercise sovereign and exclusive jurisdiction over all persons and things within their territorial limits. It is within these limits, protected from the responsibility of our laws by the soverignty of the States within which they reside, that the authors of all this mischief securely concoct their schemes, plant their batteries, and hurl their fiery missiles among us, aimed at that mighty magazine of combustible matter, the explosion of which would lay the States in ruins.

It will, therefore, become our imperious duty, recurring to those great principles of international law, which still exist in all their primitive force amongst the sovereign States of this confederacy, to demand of our sovereign associates the condign punishment of those enemies of our peace, who avail themselves of the sanctuaries of their respective jurisdictions, to carry on schemes of incendiary hostility against the institutions, the safety, and the existence of the State. In performing this high duty, to which we are constrained by the great law of self-preservation, let us approach our co-States with all the fraternal mildness which becomes us as members of the same family of confederated republics, and at the same time with that firmness and decision, which becomes a sovereign State, while maintaining her dearest interests and most sacred rights.

For the institution of domestic slavery, we hold ourselves responsible only to God, and it is utterly incompatible with the dignity and safety of the State, to permit any foreign authority to question our right to maintain it. It may, nevertheless, be appropriate, as a voluntary token of our respect for the opinions of our confederate brethren, to present some views to their consideration on this subject, calculated to disabuse their minds of false opinions and pernicious prejudices.

No human institution, in my opinion, is more manifestly consistent with the will of God, than domestic slavery, and no one of his ordinances is written in more legible characters than that which consigns the African race to this condition, as more conducive to their own happiness than any other of which they are susceptible. Whether we consult the sacred Scriptures, or the lights of nature and reason, we shall find these truths as abundantly apparent, as if written with a sunbeam in the Heavens. Under both the Jewish and Christian dispensations of our religion, domestic slavery existed with the unequivocal sanction of its prophets, its apostles, and finally its great author. The patriarchs themselves, those chosen instruments of God, were slave-holders. In fact the divine sanction of this institution is so plainly written that 'he who runs may read' it, and those overrighteous pretenders and Pharasees, who effect to be scandalized by its existence among us, would do well to inquire how much more nearly they walk in the ways of Godliness, than did Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. That the African negro is destined by Providence to occupy this condition of servile dependence, is not less manifest. It is marked on the face, stamped on the skin, and evinced by the intellectual inferiority and natural improvidence of this race. They have all the qualities that fit them for slaves, and not one of those that would fit them to be freemen. They are utterly unqualified not only for rational freedom, but for self government of any kind. They are in all respects, physical, moral, and political, inferior to millions of the human race, who have for consecutive ages, dragged out a wretched existence under a grinding political despotism, and who are doomed to this hopeless condition by the very qualities which unfit them for a better. It is utterly astonishing that any enlightened American, after contemplating all the manifold forms in which even the white race of mankind are doomed to slavery and oppression, should suppose it possible to reclaim the African race from their destiny. The capacity to enjoy freedom is an attribute not to be communicated by human power. It is an endowment of God, and one of the rarest which it has pleased his inscrutable wisdom to bestow upon the nations of the earth. It is conferred as the reward of merit, and only upon those who are qualified to it. Until the 'Ethiopian can change his skin,' it will be vain to attempt, by any human power, to make freemen of those whom God has doomed to be slaves by all their attributes.

Let not, therefore, the misguided and designing intermeddlers, who seek to destroy our peace, imagine that they are serving the cause of God by practically arraigning the decrees of his Providence. Indeed it would scarcely excite surprise, if, with the impious audacity of those who projected the tower of Babel, they should attempt to scale the battlements of Heaven, and remonstrate with the God of wisdom for having put the mark of Cain and the curse of Ham upon the African race, instead of the European.

If the benevolent friends of the black race would compare the condition of that portion of them which we hold in servitude, with that which still remains in Africa, totally unblessed by the lights of civilization or christianity, and groaning under a savage despotism, as utterly destitute of hope as of happiness, they would be able to form some tolerable estimate of what our blacks have lost by slavery in America, and what they would gain by freedom in Africa. Greatly as their condition has been improved, by their subjection to an enlightened and christian people, (the only mode under heaven by which it could have been accomplished,) they are yet wholly unprepared for any thing like a rational system of self government. Emancipation would be a positive curse, depriving them of a guardianship essential to their happiness, and they may well say, in the language of the Spanish proverb, "save us from our friends and we will take care of our enemies." If emancipated, where would they live and what would be their condition? The idea of their remaining among us is utterly visionary. Amalgamation is abhorrent to every sentiment of nature; and if they remain as a seperate caste, whether endowed with equal privileges or not, they will become our masters or we must resume the mastery over them. This state of political amalgamation and conflict, which the Abolitionists evidently aim to produce, would be the most horrible condition imaginable, and would furnish Dante or Milton with the type for another chapter illustrating the horrors of the infernal regions. The only disposition, therefore, that could be made of our emancipated slaves would be their transportation to Africa, to exterminate the natives or be exterminated by them; contingencies, either of which may well serve to illustrate the wisdom, if not the philanthropy of these superserviceable madmen, who in the name of humanity would desolate the fairest region of the earth and destroy the most perfect system of social and political happiness that ever has existed.

It is perfectly evident that the destiny of the Negro race is either the worst possible form of political slavery, or domestic servitude as it exists in the slave holding States. The advantage of domestic slavery over the most favorable condition of political slavery does not admit of a question. It is the obvious interest of the master, not less than his duty, to provide comfortable food and clothing for his slaves; and whatever false and exaggerated stories may be propagated by mercenary travellers, who make a trade of exchanging calumny for hospitality, the peasantry and operatives of no country in the world are better provided for, in these respects, than the slaves of our country. In the single empire of Great Britain, the most free and enlightened nation in Europe, there are more wretched paupers and half starving operatives, than there are negro slaves in the United States. In all respects, the comforts of our slaves are greatly superior to those of the English operatives or the Irish and continental peasantry, to say nothing of the millions of paupers crowded together in those loathsome receptacles of starving humanity, the public poor houses. Besides the hardships of incessant toil too much almost for human nature to endure, and the sufferings of actual want driving them almost to despair, these miserable creatures are perpetually annoyed by the most distressing cares for the future condition of themselves and their children.

From the excess of labor, this actual want and these distressing cares, our slaves are entirely exempted. They habitually labor from two to four hours a day less than the operatives in other countries, and it has been truly remarked by some writer, that a negro cannot be made to injure himself by excessive labor. It may be safely affirmed that they usually eat as much wholesome and substantial food in one day, as English operatives or Irish peasants eat in two. And as regards concern for the future, their condition may well be envied even by their masters. There is not upon the face of the earth any class of people, high or low, so perfectly free from care and anxiety. They know that their masters will provide for them, under all circumstances, and that in the extremity of old age, instead of being driven to beggary, or to seek public charity in a poor-house, they will be comfortably accommodated and kindly treated among their relatives and associates. Cato, the elder has been regarded as a model of Roman virtue, and yet he is said to have sold his superannuated slaves to avoid the expense of maintaining them. The citizens of this State may not aspire to rival the virtue of the Romans, but it may be safely affirmed that they would doom to execration the master who should imitate the inhuman example of the Roman paragon. The government of our slaves is strictly patriarchal, and produces those mutual feelings of kindness which result from an interchange of good offices, and which can only exist in a system of domestic or patriarchal slavery. They are entirely unknown either in a state of political slavery or in that form of domestic servitude which exists in all other communities.

In a word, our slaves are cheerful contented and happy, much beyond the general condition of the human race, except where those foreign intruders and fatal ministers of mischief, the emancipators, like their arch-prototype in the Garden of Eden, and actuated by no less envy, have tempted them to aspire above the condition to which they have been assigned in the order of Providence.

Nor can it be admitted, as some of our own statesmen have affirmed, in a mischievous and misguided spirit of sickly sentimentality, that our system of domestic slavery is a curse to the white population—a moral and political evil, much to be deplored, but incapable of being eradicated. Let the tree be judged by its fruit. More than half a century ago, one of the most enlightened statesmen who ever illustrated the parliamentary annals of Great Britain, looking into political causes with an eye of profound philosophy, ascribed the high and indomitable spirit of liberty which distinguished the Southern Colonies, to the existence of domestic slavery; referring to the example of the free states of antiquity as a confirmation of his theory. Since these colonies have become independent States, they have amply sustained the glory of their primitive character. There is no coloring of national vanity in the assertion, which impartial history will ratify, that the principles of rational liberty are no less thoroughly understood, and have been more vigilantly, resolutely, and effectually defended against all the encroachments of power, by the slave-holding States than by any other members of the confederacy. In which of our great political conflicts is it, that they have not been found arrayed against every form of usurpation, and fighting under the flag of liberty? Indeed, it is a fact of historical notoriety, that those great Whig principles of liberty, by which government is restrained within constitutional limits, have had their origin, and for a long time had their only abiding place, in the slave-holding States.

Reason and philosophy can easily explain what experience so clearly testifies. If we look into the elements of which all political communities are composed, it will be found that servitude in some form, is one of the essential constituents. No community ever has existed without it and we may confidently assert, none ever will. In the very nature of things there must be classes of persons to discharge all the different offices of society from the highest to the lowest. Some of those offices are regarded as degrading, though they must and will be performed. Hence those manifold forms of dependent servitude which produce a sense of superiority in the masters or employers, and of inferiority on the part of the servants. Where these offices are performed by members of the political community, a dangerous element is obviously introduced into the body politic. Hence the alarming tendency to violate the rights of property by agrarian legislation, which is beginning to be manifest in the older States where universal suffrage prevails without domestic slavery, a tendency that will increase in the progress of society with the increasing inequality of wealth. No government is worthy of the name that does not protect the rights of property, and no enlightened people will long submit to such a mockery. Hence it is that in older countries, different political orders are established to effect this indispensable object, and it will be fortunate for the non-slave-holding States; if they are not in less than a quarter of a century driven to the adoption of a similar institution, or to take refuge from robbery and anarchy under a military despotism. But where the menial offices and dependent employments of society are performed by domestic slaves, a class well defined by their color and entirely separated from the political body, the rights of property are perfectly secure, without the establishment of artificial barriers. In a word, the institution of domestic slavery supercedes the necessity of an order of nobility, and all the other appendages of a hereditary system of government. If our slaves were emancipated, and admitted, bleached or unbleached, to an equal participation in our political privileges, what a commentary should we furnish upon the doctrines of the emancipationists, and what a revolting spectacle of republican equality should we exhibit to the mockery of the world! No rational man would consent to live in such a state of society, if he could find a refuge in any other.

Domestic slavery, therefore, instead of being a political evil, is the corner stone of our republican edifice. No patriot who justly estimates our privileges will tolerate the idea of emancipation, at any period however remote, or on any conditions of pecuniary advantage, however favorable. I would as soon think of opening a negociation for selling the liberty of the State at once, as for making any stipulations for the ultimate emancipation of our slaves. So deep is my conviction on this subject, that if I were doomed to die immediately after recording these sentiments, I could say in all sincerity and under all the sanctions of christianity, and patriotism, "God forbid that my descendants, in the remotest generations, should live in any other than a community having the institution of domestic slavery, as it existed among the patriarchs of the primitive Church, and in all the free states of antiquity."

If the Legislature should concur in these general views of this important element of our political and social system, our confederates should be distinctly informed, in any communications we may have occasion to make to them, that in claiming to be exempted from all foreign interference, we can recognise no distinction between ultimate and immediate emancipation.

It becomes necessary, in order to ascertain the extent of our danger, and the measures of precaution necessary to guard against it, that we examine into the real motives and ultimate purposes of the Abolition Societies and their prominent agents.—To justify their officious and gratuitous interference in our domestic affairs—the most insulting and insolent outrage which can be offered to a community—they profess to hold themselves responsible for the pretended sin of our domestic slavery, because forsooth, *they* tolerate its existence among *us.* If they are at all responsible for the sin of slavery, whatever that may be, it is not because they tolerate it now, but because their ancestors were the agents and authors of its original introduction.—These ancestors sold ours the slaves and warranted the title, and it would be a much more becoming labor of filial piety for their descendants to pray for their souls, if they are Protestants, and buy masses to redeem them from purgatory, if they are Catholics, than to assail their warranty and slander their memory by denouncing them as "man-stealers and murderers,"—But this voluntary and gratuitous assumption of responsibility, in imitation of a recent and high example in our history, but imperfectly conceals a lurking principle of danger, which deserves to be examined and exposed. What is there to make the people of New York or Massachusetts responsible for slavery in South Carolina, any more than the people of Great Britain? To assume that the people of those States are responsible for the continuance of this institution, is distinctly to assume that they have a right to abolish it. And whatever enforced disclaimers they may make, their efforts would be worse than unprofitable on any other hypothesis. The folly of attempting to convert the slave-holders to voluntary emancipation by a course of slander and denunciation, is too great to be ascribed even to fanaticism itself. They do not, indeed, disguse the fact that their principal object is to operate on public opinion in the non-slave-holding States. And to what purpose? They cannot suppose that the opinion of those States, however unanimous, can break the chains of slavery by some moral magic. The whole tenor of their conduct and temper of their discussions, clearly demonstrate that their object is to bring the slave-holding States into universal odium and the public opinion of the non-slave-holding States to the point of emancipating our slaves by federal legislation, without the consent of their owners. Disguise it as they may, "to this complexion it must come at last."

It is in this aspect of the subject that it challenges our grave and solemn consideration. It behooves us then in my opinion, to demand, respectfully, of each and every one of the slave-holding States—

1. A formal and solemn disclaimer, by its Legislature, of the existence of any rightful power, either in such State or the United States, in Congress assembled to interfere in any manner, whatever, with the institution of domestic slavery in South Carolina.

2. The immediate passage of penal laws by such Legislature, denouncing against the incendiaries of whom we complain, such punishments as will speedily, and forever suppress their machinations against our peace and safety. Though the right to emancipate our slaves, by coerceive Legislation, has been very generally disclaimed by popular assemblages in the non-slave-holding States, it is nevertheless, important that each of those States should give this disclaimer the authentic and authoritative form of a Legislative declaration, to be preserved as a permanent record for our future security. Our right to demand of those States the enactment of laws for the punishment of those enemies of our peace, who avail themselves of the sanctuary of their sovereign jurisdiction to wage a war of extermination against us, is founded on one of the most salutary and conservative principles of international law. Every State is under the most an-

ered obligations, not only to abstain from all such interference with the institutions of another as is calculated to disturb its tranquility or endanger its safety; but to prevent its citizens or subjects from such interference, either by inflicting condign punishment itself, or by delivering them up to the justice of the offended community. As between separate and independent nations, the refusal of a State to punish these offensive proceedings against another, by its citizens or subjects, makes the State so refusing an accomplice in the outrage, and furnishes a just cause of war. These principles of international law are universally admitted, and none have been more sacredly observed by just and enlightened nations. The obligations of the non-slave-holding States to punish and repress the proceedings of their citizens against our domestic institutions and tranquility, are greatly increased, both by the nature of those proceedings and the fraternal relation which subsists between the States of this confederacy. For no outrage against any community can be greater than to stir up the elements of servile insurrection, and no obligation to repress it can be more sacred, than that which adds to the sanctions of international law, the solemn guarantee of a constitutional compact, which is at once the bond and the condition of our Union. The liberal, enlightened, and magnanimous conduct of the people in many portions of the non-slave-holding States forbids us to anticipate a refusal on the part of those States to fulfill these high obligations of national faith and duty. And we have the less reason to look forward to this inauspicious result, from considering the necessary consequences which would follow, to the people of those States, and of the whole commercial world, from the general emancipation of our slaves. These consequences may be presented, as an irresistable appeal to every rational philanthropist in Europe or America. It is clearly demonstrable, that the production of cotton depends not so much on soil and climate, as on the existence of domestic slavery. In the relaxing latitudes where it grows, not one half the quantity would be produced, but for the existence of this institution, and every practical planter will concur in the opinion, that if all the slaves in these States were now emancipated, the American crop would be reduced the very next year from 1,200,000 to 6,000,000 bales. No great skill in political economy will be required to estimate how enormously the price of cotton would be increased by this change, and no one who will consider how largely this staple contributes to the wealth of manufacturing nations, and to the necessaries and comforts of the poorer classes all over the world, can fail to perceive the disastrous effects of so great a reduction in the quantity, and so great an enhancement in the price of it. In Great Britain, France, and the United States the catastrophe would be overwhelming, and it is not extravagant to say that for little more than two millions of negro slaves, cut loose from their tranquil moorings, and set adrift upon the untried ocean, of at least a doubtful experiment, ten millions of poor white people would be reduced to destitution, pauperism, and starvation. An anxious desire to avoid the last and alternative of an injured community, prompts this final appeal to the interests and enlightened philanthropy of our confederate States. And we cannot permit ourselves to believe, that our just demands, thus supported by every consideration of humanity and duty, will be rejected by states, who are united to us by so many social and political ties, and who have so deep an interest in the preservation of that Union.

From the New York Gazette.

EXTRACT FROM THE DOWNINGVILLE FAMILY CORRESPONDENCE.

I found my "four year old" had already preceded me, and taking his accustomed stand in the stable yard, approaching which I heard the two distinguished individuals, uncle Joshua and Seth, engaged in an animated conversation, involving matters of no less importance than the all absorbing subject of "Executive Patronage."—I instinctively stopped. Who knows, thought I, but I may get something from this unsophisticated confab that may not only fill a page in my journal, but furnish a guide to *the government itself*, the source and fountain of patronage.

This is a Republican Government, thought I, in which the public officers are public servants; and, as acorns produce oaks, who knows but this identical event may lead equally to glorious results.

I felt reluctant to interrupt, by my presence, the dialogue, and contented myself by taking a position on one side of an old board fence, which projected itself between the barn and the shed, and with the aid of sundry crevices, not only had the scene entirely before me, but heard distinctly the whole conversation.

The day being warm, both Uncle Joshua and Seth were in their shirt sleeves; each had a knife in his hand, "whittling,"—the former a piece of shingle, and the latter a twig; and as they would approach any difficult part of argument, it was indicated by a greater care and nicety in chipping off the fragments. It was evident that the main object was to get an honest conclusion, which in these days is not always the case.

"I don't know," says Uncle Joshua, "that the notion of giving the *spiles* to the victors aint politically right, though, like many other things in *natur*, it don't always work right in practice."

"I don't know why it should not," answered the pedagogue, "for history tells us, from one end to tother, that was always the way, from Cæsar to Stark."

"Well, well," rejoined Uncle Joshua, "that may be in war, but not in time of peace. Our folks should remember that the natur of our country and its government, is to live in harmony together; and if we differ in opinion upon some things, so long as we obey the laws which we have made, *and stick to the Union*, which is beyond all law, and equal to gospel itself, then I think every man has a right, accordin' to his ability and his good character, to have an good claim to patronage as his neighbor, although he may not have voted for the man in office. Now, (says he) I made a trial of this tother day with my pigs. I shut up twenty on 'em, as fine shoats as you ever see in one pen, and when I fed 'em, I threw the corn in on the cob right among 'em, they scrambled, and squealed, and thrashed round. Some I see got a few bites more than others, but upon the hull, day in and day out, they all got a pretty fair share, and laid down after eating and all got along considerably well. Then I tried an experiment, and I run a partition fence right through the pen, and put 11 pigs on one side and nine on tother; and when I come to feed 'em, I shelled the corn outside the pen in sight, and then I threw the cobs in the pen of 9 pigs, and put the corn in the pen of 11 pigs—and then came trouble, and such a squealing you never heard in your born days—and do you know, Seth, (says Uncle Joshua,) if I had continued that practice one day longer, them 9 critters who only got the cobs, and who could see their neighbors goblin down the clear corn in 'tother pen, and not understandin the natur of the rights of a majority, would have had the audacity not only to squeel like all natur, but actually to root up the posts of the partition fence and break up the hull plan of my *Experiment*." "It won't do; (continued Uncle Joshua) making the shavings from his shingle fly off like leaves from a tree in October—it is agin natur."

Seth suspended for a moment the process of whittling his twig, and there seemed to be a crisis in the argument—*a silent pause*—interrupted only by the twittering of the swallows retiring to their restlings in the angle of the old timbers of the shed, and the cooing of the pigions basking in the sunshine on the roof of the old barn contiguous.

Uncle Joshua maintaining his silence, and waiting for a rejoinder, continued whittling his shingle till he had reduced it as he had his argument to a *point*, beyond which no remedy could apply, except to change ends; and being evidently a generous man, as well as a fair politician, was on the eve of doing so, and thus enabled his friend Seth to avail himself of all the advantages the subject admitted, when a shrill voice from the front gate adjourned the meeting instanter—it was the voice of aunt Nabby herself, breathing authority and hospitality, "*Joshua, come to dinner, and bring the Folks along with you.*"

STATE LEGISLATURE.

COMPILED FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Saturday, November 28, 1835.

SENATE.

David Long, the Senator elect from the county of Cabarrus, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Edmonston, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petitions of Elizabeth H. McCaue, praying to be divorced from her husband, made a report thereon, accompanied by a bill to carry into effect the prayer of the petition.

Mr. Waugh submitted a series of Resolutions on the subject of the Public Lands, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Guinn said, a Resolution had been adopted yesterday on the subject of Cherokee lands. In addition to the information there called for, he wished to procure further particulars. He then submitted a Resolution, which was adopted, directing the Public Treasurer to communicate to this House the aggregate amount of sales of Cherokee lands, the amount of each individual purchase, and the amount now due individually.

Monday, November 30, 1835.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Waugh,

Resolved, That the Joint Select Committee on the subject of the Revised Code, be instructed to ascertain, as near as practicable, the probable expense of printing, re-enacting, and publishing the Revised Code now in the course of preparation by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, and report the result of their inquiry to this House.

Mr. Cowper, of Gates, presented a bill giving to the County Courts of this State, power to abolish the offices of County Trustee and Treasurer of Public Buildings; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Joyner, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred the Resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of passing an act to compel Overseers of roads to report annually to the County Courts the length of the roads, and the number of hands under their superintendance, &c., reported a bill providing for that object, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Joyner, from the same Committee, to whom was referred the bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Raleigh and Roanoke Rail-Road Company, reported the same, with an amendment; which was agreed to, and the bill read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Marsteller presented a bill authorising and requiring the Captains and Commanding Officers of the 30th and 31st Regiments to muster their men once in every three months; which was amended, so as to embrace the 37th and 68th Regiments, read three times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill to amend the Act to establish the Merchant's Bank of the town of Newbern, was read the second time.

Mr. Wyche moved to amend the bill, by striking out the provision which authorises the Bank to issue bills of the denomination of three dollars.

The question was taken on agreeing to the amendment proposed by Mr. Wyche, and decided in the affirmative; upon which the bill passed its second reading, as amended, and was sent to the House of Commons for concurrence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Clingman, the House proceeded to the orders of the day, and took up for consideration the Resolutions submitted by him, some days ago, in relation to the Public Lands; when Mr. C. delivered his views at length in favor of their adoption.

After Mr. C. concluded, the question being stated to be on the passage of the Resolutions, and the Ayes and Noes having been demanded, Mr. Hybart moved that the further consideration of the Resolutions be postponed until to-morrow. Agreed to.

The bill to allow the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, and the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, to subscribe for, and take certain portions of the stock reserved to the State, in the Bank of the State of North Carolina, was read the second time.

Tuesday, December 1, 1835.

SENATE.

The bill giving to the County Courts of this State authority to abolish the offices of County Trustee and Treasurer of Public Buildings, and the bill to amend the road laws now in force in this State, relating to public roads, were rejected on their second reading.

Mr. Bryan, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a resolution and bill in relation to gaming, reported a bill more effectually to suppress the vice of gaming in this State; which passed the first time and was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hogan presented a bill to incorporate the Conrad Gold-mining Company; and Mr. Tillett, a bill providing compensation to the Sheriffs in this State for making returns of the votes given in at the late election for adoption or rejection of the amended Constitution; which was read the first time, and the first named three times and ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Hybart presented a bill, which had its first reading, to incorporate the Planter's and Mechanic's Bank of Fayetteville, with a Capital of $500,000.

Mr. Clement said, he held in his hand three petitions from the different sections of Rowan, praying for a division of that county, together with a bill to carry the prayer of the petitioners into effect. He knew that it was not in accordance with the ordinary rules, on presenting a petition, to do more than state its general contents, but he trusted the House would indulge him on this occasion, with a few remarks, lest any gentleman might take up improper impressions in reference to the application. He wished the subject to undergo the fullest examination and the severest scrutiny, for he was so confident that the appeal of his constituents to the Legislature was founded in justice, that he did not fear investigation.

[Mr. C. here went into a detailed statement of the localities of Rowan, for the purpose of showing that the proposed division would, in every respect, contribute to the convenience of the people; and exhibiting a Map of the county, taken from accurate survey, he pointed out on its face the various points and boundaries referred to. He spoke also of the character of the Yadkin, which, in passing to court, the petitioners had now to cross, as a dangerous stream—the wide and rapid current of which rendered it impracticable to bridge it. The experiment had been tried, but the Bridge was soon carried away. The new county would contain, he said, (the limits of which he pointed out,) a population of about 8,000, and from 25 to 30 miles of territory in extent.]

It will thus be seen, continued Mr. C., that the territory, which it is proposed to erect into a county, possesses every ingredient to constitute one. It has a sufficient population, the necessary wealth, and as to fertility of soil, it can be attested to by every one who has ever travelled in that section. Though locked up from the markets of the State, whenever there was a scarcity or shortness of crops in that region, the Forks of the Yadkin were visited as a sort of Egypt from which to draw fresh supplies. The application was made, Mr. C. said, not to gain additional Representatives in the West, as must be obvious to all, when the certainty of the ratification of the amendments was borne in mind. If then the new County would make the present seat of Justice of Rowan nearly central, could not affect representation in the legislature, would promote the convenience of a large number of citizens, and could do no injury to any portion of the State, why should not the prayer of so large a number of citizens be heard? Not for his existence, would he urge, on that floor, the passage of the bill, if its provisions conflicted either with honor, justice, or patriotism. Mr. C. then presented the bill for the erection of a new county by the name of *Henderson*. The bill having been read the first time, Mr. C. moved its reference to a Select Committee.—He remarked that it was usual, he knew, from courtesy to the mover, to place him on the Committee; but he would be gratified to be excused in this matter, that he might appear before the Committee, with the other Representatives of Rowan, in the character of witnesses.

[This Committee consists of Messrs. Waddell, Dudley, Manly, Cotten, and Clingman.]

Mr. Clarke rose and presented a bill to establish a Bank in the town of Washington.

Mr. Graham presented a bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company. Read first time.

Mr. Jacocks, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to amend an Act passed in 1784, prescribing the manner of listing property for taxation. (Provides that persons shall give in all property owned on the 1st of July, instead of the 1st of April.) Read first time.

The engrossed bill to amend the Act establishing the Merchant's and Farmer's Bank of Newbern, was returned from the Senate, with an amendment to strike out the second section. The House refused to concur in the amendment, and the Senate was informed by message.

The bill to prohibit Sheriffs and their Deputies from executing process in civil cases, was read the second time.

Mr. Jacocks said he should like to know, from the friends of this bill, the reasons for its introduction.

Mr. Guthrie said, that he had introduced the bill, and would briefly state his reasons for doing so. It was well known, with what facility deputy Sheriffs are made. Every one who wanted to be a deputy, applied to the Sheriff, and was straightway authorized to act. But where is the evidence of the appointment? The only evidence is in the pocket of the deputy; and is exhibited by him when questioned as to his authority; but sue the Sheriff on his bond, for the default of his Agent, and you may whistle for the record of his appointment. In fact, he never knew a Sheriff sued on his bond, for acts done by his deputies in the capacity of Constables. The gentleman from Newbern had said, that to pass this bill would be tantamount to a Stop law. He wished there was a Stop law to all the little warrants with which the country is deluged. If the people failed to elect constables, it was the duty of the County Courts to appoint them. However made, they had to give bond for the faithful performance of their duty, and expected to make their living by it. He thought it extremely hard, therefore, that a host of deputy Sheriffs, who gave no bond, and could not be sued, should rush in and monopolize their little fees.

Mr. Hoke said the bill was partly correct and partly incorrect. If the gentleman from Chatham would amend it, so as to place deputy Sheriffs on the same footing with Constables, he would vote for it; for some of the evils complained of had come under his own observation, and required a remedy.

The question on the passage of the bill was decided in the negative, by Ayes and Noes, 98 to 27.

The House then entered upon the Order of the day, and took up the Land Resolutions submitted by Mr. Clingman. Mr. Guinn moved to amend the second resolution, so as to make the distribution of the proceeds of the land sales among the States, according to their respective and usual proportions in the general charge and expenditure incurred by them in support of the United States, and the proceeds of the lands of Florida and Louisiana, in proportion to their Federal population. He gave his reasons in detail for offering the amendment, but expressed himself friendly to the general objects of the Resolution. When he had concluded, on motion of Mr. Rayner, the further consideration of the Resolutions and amendment was postponed until to-morrow; and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, December 2, 1835.

SENATE.

Mr. Hogan, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill concerning the County Courts in this State, reported the same with sundry amendments. The bill was thereupon read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed. Mr. H. also reported on the bill to amend the law as respects Executors and Administrators, and recommended its rejection. The bill was read and rejected. Mr. H. also reported the bill fixing the punishment for the crime of bigamy, recommending its passage into a law. Read second and third times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed. Mr. H. also reported the bill providing for the appointment of Registers by three Justices in vacation of Court, with an amendment, recommending its passage into a law. Laid on the table. Mr. H. also reported the bill to suppress more effectually the vice of gaming, and recommended its rejection. Laid on the table.

Mr. Moore, of Stokes, presented a bill to give further time for perfecting titles to entries of vacant land in Stokes county. An ineffectual motion was made by Mr. Moore, of Rutherford, to amend the same so as to extend its provisions to the county of Rutherford; and the bill was then read three times and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Long presented a bill to incorporate the Concord Gold Mining Company—Read three times and ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Dunn, to amend the Militia Laws, as respects Mecklenburg County.—By Mr. Rogers, to repeal in part and amend an Act, passed in 1833, to incorporate the Roanoke and Raleigh Rail Road Company. By Mr. Hutchison, to incorporate the Lincoln Gold Mining Company. These bills passed their first reading, and the second mentioned one was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. Guinn begged leave to present the petition of sundry citizens of Macon, and especially of one Hiram Lovingood, complaining of an outrage inflicted on him by being publicly whipped for stealing a horse, and praying to be restored to credit! Referred.

Mr. Jacocks, from the Committee of Finance, reported a Resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer to exchange certain bonds due the State for the purchase of Cherokee Lands for others equally good. Read first time.

Mr. Graham, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom a Resolution was referred to inquire into the expediency of increasing the powers of single Magistrates, so as to authorize them to summon a Jury, when demanded by either of the parties, reported against the propriety of so altering the law. The Committee state that such a regulation would, in practice, produce great inconvenience by calling the people away too frequently from their regular business.

Mr. Guinn submitted a Resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of Finance to enquire into the expediency of directing the Governor to have the surveyed lands acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians brought into market.

The Bill to allow the Trustees of the University and the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to subscribe for a portion of the reserved Stock of the Bank of the State, was read the third time.

Mr. Carson moved that the bill lie on the table. His object was to ascertain what disposition would be made of the bill, now before the other branch of this Legislature, directing a loan by the State to take up the whole of the reserved Stock. If the bill should pass, no doubt the Legislature would consent to an enlargement of the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the purpose of affording the corporations in question, an opportunity of investing their funds.

The question—"Shall this bill pass its third and last reading?"—was decided in the negative, 69 to 61. It was, however, subsequently, on the motion of Mr. Dudley, re-considered and laid on the table.

The House again entered upon the order of the day, being the Resolutions in relation to the Public Lands, submitted by Mr. Clingman; the question pending being on the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Guinn. Mr. Rayner delivered his views at great length in support of the Resolutions and in opposition to the amendment. Mr. Jordan followed in opposition to the Resolutions, and in conclusion, offered an entire substitute for them.—The Speaker decided that it was not in order to submit this amendment, before that previously offered by Mr. Guinn was passed upon. Mr. Guinn, to obviate difficulty, withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Jordan then introduced his. The amendment having been read, and the Speaker having stated the question to be on its adoption, Mr. Clark moved to lay the Resolutions and amendment on the table, (tantamount to rejection,) on the ground, that the Legislature, by passing them, would transcend its legitimate powers; and in support of his motion he gave his views at some length. Mr. Clingman took the floor, but the hour being late, yielded to a motion for adjournment.

Thursday, December 3, 1835.

SENATE.

Mr. Bryan presented a bill to exempt from execution a certain portion of the land of the citizens of North Carolina. [Exempts, as a homestead, 100 acres, including the dwelling house and other out houses; and, in towns, the dwelling house and lot on which it is situated.]

The question was taken on the passage of the bill its first reading, and decided in the affirmative; and the bill was ordered to lie upon the table, and be printed.

The bill to provide for the payment of the instalments on the Stock reserved to the State in the Bank of the State, was taken up and read the second time.—[The bill provides that the State shall borrow the money, and for that purpose the Public Treasurer shall issue certificates to the amount of ——dollars, to bear interest at the rate of not more than 5 per cent. not redeemable until 1860; and that the stock of the State shall stand pledged for the payment of the debt.

Mr. Wyche said he was instructed by the committee to whom the bill had been referred, to move that the blank be filled with $400,000; and he therefore made a motion to that effect; which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Petition presented.—By Mr. Clement, of sundry citizens of Salisbury, for a division of Rowan county. Referred to the Committee of Propositions and Grievances.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Graham, to provide for the payment of Tales Jurors in certain cases. By Mr. Siler, to authorize the Governor to issue a grant for land to James Truitt, of Macon county. These bills passed their first reading.

Mr. Carson presented the proceedings of a meeting held at Asheville, Buncombe county, in relation to the contemplated Rail Road from Cincinnati to Charleston, which, on his motion were referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

The House now entered upon the Order of the day, being the Resolutions on the subject of the Public Lands, the question pending being that on the adoption of Mr. Clark's motion to lay on the table. Mr. Clingman replied to Mr. Clark's argument, and Mr. Clark rejoined. Mr. Graham commented on Mr. Clark's remarks in relation to the propriety of legislative action on this subject, and Mr. C. responded; when the question was taken by Ayes and Noes, on the motion to lay on the table, and decided in the negative, 101 to 26. It is not deemed necessary to publish the negative vote; those voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Thomas Bell, Borland, Bryan, Burges, Byrum, Clark, Dodson, Fitzrandolph, Frink, J. Harrison, Hoke, Jeffreys Kenan, Neale, A. Perkins, Powell, Riddick, Roebuck, Sanders, Giles Smith, Speller, Stallings, Swindell, West, Williams, and Wooten.

The question now recurring on the amendment submitted by Mr. Jordan, Mr. Gorrell took the floor in opposition to it, in a speech of some length. He was followed on the same side, by Messrs. Collins and Clingman, the latter of whom denounced the amendments as an ingenious attempt to give the real question at issue the go-by.

On motion of Mr. King, the amendment was ordered to be printed, and the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

Friday, December 4, 1835

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Wellborn, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to examine into the expediency of reducing the fees of County Solicitors, in all cases where the party indicted submits.

The bill more effectually to suppress the vice of gaming in this State, was read the second time.

[The bill provides that any person who shall be convicted of keeping a gaming table shall be fined, whipped, and imprisoned. Persons permitting such tables to be kept in any house on their premises, and any person playing at any such table, shall be fined and imprisoned.]

Mr. Wilson moved to amend the bill, so as to substitute imprisonment instead of whipping; which was negatived, 32 to 20.

On this proposition considerable discussion arose, in which Messrs. Wilson, Cooper of Martin, Morehead and McQueen, took part for, and Messrs. Edwards, Mebane, and Bryan against the amendment.

Mr. Wilson moved a further amendment, the object of which was to place all gaming on the same footing, viz: to insert, after the list of games which were denounced by the bill, the words, "billiards and backgammon tables, and all games at cards, where money is lost or won;" which was not agreed to, 36 to 25. Mr. Hogan moved to amend so as to make it discretionary with the Court as respects whipping; which was not agreed to. Mr. McQueen moved to amend so as to provide that if any female should be found guilty of keeping a table prohibited by this Act, the punishment of whipping should be dispensed with, and fine substituted, not exceeding two thousand dollars, at the discretion of the Court; which was also negatived. The bill was further amended, on Mr. Wilson's motion; and pending the discussion on the passage of the bill, a motion was made to adjourn, which was carried.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Bills Presented.—By Mr. Coor, to amend the laws respecting Bastardy, so that a single magistrate may issue a warrant against the putative father. By Mr. Lilly, amendatory of an Act concerning the town of Lawrenceville, in Montgomery county; which bills passed their first reading.

Mr. Jacocks said, that owing to the unhealthiness of his residence he was compelled in the summer to resort to the sea-beach; where he had necessarily become acquainted with the subject of Pilots and Pilotage, and he thought he could communicate some suggestions by which the laws on this subject could be beneficially amended. He submitted therefore a Resolution referring the whole body of Wreck and Pilot Laws to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to amend the same, if necessary. Adopted.

The Speaker announced that there were on his table 55 Bills, which had passed only their first reading; whereupon a number of Private Bills were taken up and read the second time.

The House then entered upon the Order of the day, being the Land Resolutions—the question pending being on the adopton of the substitute offered by Mr. Jordan.

Mr. Jordan took the floor in support of his amendment, and in reply to Messrs. Clingman and Gorrell. He was followed by Mr. Graham, in opposition to the amendment, and in favor of the original Resolutions. In concluding, Mr. G. called for a division of the question, and the Speaker stated the question—"Will the House agree to strike out the original Resolutions?" On this question the Ayes and Noes were demanded, and stood as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Thos. Bell, Braswell, Brown, Bryan, Byrum, Cansler, Coor, Deberry, Dodson, Dunn, Fitzrandolph, Frink, J. W. Guinn, J. Harrison, Hawkins, Henry, Hester, Hoke, Hooker, Howerton, Hutchison, Hybart, Irion, Jeffreys, Jervis, Jones, Jordan, Judkins, Kenan, L. W. Lane, Lee, Macon Moye, J. A. D. McNeill, A. Neale, A. Perkins, Picket, Pippin, Powell, Riddick, Roebuck, Sanders, Sloan, J. L. Smith, Giles Smith, Speller, Stallings, Stockard, Swanner, Taylor, Tuton, John R. Walker, Watson, West, Whitley, Williamson, Witcher, Wooten—57.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baker, Bedford, Elijah S. Bell, Benton, Borland, Brummel, Buie, Burges, Byrd, Carson, Chambers, Clark, Clement, Clingman, Collins, Cotten, Davenport, Eaton, Erwin, Foreman, Flemming, Gary, Gee, Gorrell, Graham, Guthrie, Hall, Hammond, Harris, N. Harrisan, Harper, Hassel, Hope, J. Horton, W. Horton, Hoskins, Howard, Hunt, Jacocks, Kelly, King, W. B. Lane, Lilly, Lindsay, Loudermilk, Lyon, Manly, Matthews, Moore, Muse, McLeese, McPherson, McRae, J. H. Perkins, Rayner, Rogers, Rush, Siler, Smallwood, George Smith, Swindell, Thomas, Thompson, Waddell, Jos. H. Walker, Walton, Watts—67.

So the House refused, by a vote of 67 to 57, to strike it out.

The question now recurring on the adoption of the original Resolutions, Mr. Hoke commenced a speech in opposition to the *second* Resolution, but declaring his intention of voting for the first. After proceeding for some time, he became exhausted, and on motion of Mr. King, the House adjourned until to-morrow, when Mr. H. again has the floor.

BLANKS.

AN extensive stock of BLANKS of every kind, neatly printed, on fine paper, kept constantly on hand and for sale, at THIS OFFICE.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Saturday Morning, December 12, 1835.

☞ *State Legislature.*—Under the proper head, the reader will find a condensed account of the proceedings of this body. And under the head of "Latest from Raleigh," in a succeeding column, will be found some interesting intelligence.

☞ The Official returns for the adoption or rejection of the Amendments to the Constitution, show a majority for adoption of 5,165. Want of room compels us to omit our table until next week, when it shall appear complete. See Governor's Proclamation in another column.

☞ *To all whom it may interest.*—We not unfrequently receive letters from Postmasters stating, that some man, who probably has been taking our paper for a number of years without paying for it, has removed to another section of country, and requests us to discontinue his paper—no pay mentioned, however. We received a letter to the above import the other day, from the Postmaster at Shelbyville, Tennessee, stating that a subscriber, (whose name *at present* we suppress) who has received the paper at that office for the last five or six years without paying a farthing, has recently removed to Fayette county, and wishes his paper stopped.—This subscriber stands now indebted to the Office about $12. When it is recollected that such small debts as this make up the sum total of a Printer's income, it will not be deemed unfair should we adopt some means for guarding in some measure against losses of this kind. We therefore positively avow it to be our intention in future, to publish the name of every man who thus attempts to defraud us of our rights, with such comments as may be deemed necessary. Our paper, too, shall follow them into whatever community they may go, that others may not suffer by them as we have.

THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

There is a conspiracy on foot to deprive the people of their rights; to delude them into the support of Martin Van Buren; to impose him upon the country as the next President—one whose principles and practices when understood are odious to us all. The chief conspirators are men who live upon the public treasures, who wallow in fatness on the money collected from the people. Their motives are as selfish, as their means and objects are unhallowed. They are the *friends* of Van Buren, because they are much *greater friends* to themselves. His elevation they seek, because it secures to them the continued enjoyment of the spoils of office. To Van Buren as an individual they are not attached; no long list of services done to the state can be pointed to, which have endeared him to the people; for his qualities as a statesman, if he have any, they care nothing; but one rule of his political conduct amply supplies all deficiencies. The offices of the country are the rewards of the partizans of the successful candidate. These rewards are distributed according to the zeal and efficiency of the adherents. Does any one doubt the correctness of this statement? Let him look back on the system of official proscription carried on since Van Buren's counsels have prevailed in the Administration of the Federal Government. Let him cast his eyes around, and in twenty office-holders he will find at least nineteen Van Buren men.

To carry on the imposture and promote this conspiracy to elevate Van Buren to the Presidential Chair, they who have tasted and they who have hungered after the treasury pap held a meeting, as is well known, in Baltimore. To put a false coloring on their proceedings, they called it a National Convention. The People have stamped on it a name which will ever after mark it—the Office-holder's and Office-seeker's Caucus. It is an outrage on truth to assert that the citizens of North Carolina were represented in that interested, essentially self-appointed, irresponsible cabal. The People had no part in the assembling of that Caucus which met notoriously to act the farce of nominating a New-York political intriguer;—neither will they sanction this audacious attempt to impose a President upon the country. A similar attempt was made not many years since, our readers well recollect it, to make a President by means of a Congressional Caucus. The citizens of this State rose in might and indignation against it; and what they would not receive at the hands of a Congressional Caucus, they will hardly suffer from such a heterogeneous, unauthorized medley of unknown aspirants and intriguers as were congregated in Baltimore. We think it not a little ominous too for the Van Burenites, that a member of the Crawford Caucus from North Carolina in '24, which was so signally rebuked at the subsequent elections, was a *conspicuous functionary* in the Baltimore Humbug of the present year. That indefatigable whipper in of Van Buren may read the discomfiture which awaits him in his present vocation, in his signal defeat when *opposing* the election of Gen. Jackson.

To defeat the conspiracy of the Van Burenits, to give efficiency to the wishes of the people, the same course should be pursued as was done in 1824 to defeat the Crawford Caucus. The People should meet in their primary assemblies, in their respective Congressional Districts, and select an Elector, pledged only to the PEOPLE'S WILL, pledged AGAINST THE CAUCUS CANDIDATE, *unpledged for any particular person.* By this course, on a former occasion, the will of the people was triumphant in the election of Gen. Jackson; by this course, it will again be triumphant in the choice of one who shall restore the Government to its ancient purity of administration.

We shall resume this subject again in our next.

☞ *Another English Abolitionist.*—Miss Martineau, an English Authoress whom our readers will recollect—that is if they ever heard of her—as a sort of Peter Parley dabbler in Political Economy, after strolling through the Southern States and enjoying the hospitality of our citizens, has lately attended an Abolition meeting in Boston, where she made a *palaver* according to the following tenor: "But as I am requested to speak, I will say *what I have said throughout the South, in every family where I have been,* that I consider slavery as inconsistent with the Law of God, and as incompatible with the course of his Providence. I should certainly say no less at the North than at the South concerning this utter abomination—and I now declare, that in your *principles* I fully agree." In return for the kindness with which she has been greeted, we doubt not she is preparing a dish of travels, which will be seasoned with many a holy horror and pigmant anecdote connected with Slavery. We wish we had an opportunity to send her a pair of our old unmentionables.

ENGLISH ABOLITION.

The West India System of gradual emancipation it is now admitted on all hands, by Abolitionists as well as others, notwithstanding their former falsehoods on this subject, work so badly that they are in a 'more deplorable condition' than 'when they were called slaves.' Every man at all acquainted with slavery practically, foresaw this result and predicted it too. That political charlatan, the London beer brewer, Fowell Buxton has acknowledged that this scheme of his, for which he was so glorified that he enjoyed in foretaste the rewards of negro deification, is so entire a failure that he is going to introduce into Parliament a bill for immediate and unconditional emancipation. If the British Abolitionists succeed in this plan, their West India Islands will be taken out of purgatory to be plunged into the nethermost hell.

South Carolina College.—On the 3rd inst., Robert Barnwell, Esq., was elected President, and the Rev.'d Bazil Manly Professor of Sacred Literature and the Evidences of Christianity, in the above institution. The Faculty is now complete—a President and six Professors

Charles Gayerre, one of the Senators in Congress from Louisiana, and a Van Burenite, has resigned his seat. We anticipate the election of a Whig in his stead, as he was elected last winter by division among the Whigs.

☞ The majority, on joint ballot, in the Alabama Legislature for Judge White, is about twenty-two.

☞ *Meteoric Phenomenon.*—A brilliant display of "shooting stars" was witnessed by a gentleman of this town, on the 14th ult. They were seen on going out of doors about 5 o'clock in the morning. Upwards of a dozen were counted in fifteen minutes. The same gentleman saw the magnificent meteoric shower which took place about two years ago; and he says that the meteors of the 14th of last month, though much fewer in number, were in all other respects similar to the ones formerly seen. We should much like to hear whether any of these fiery æronauts have visited the horizon of New Haven this autumn to make their compliments to the scientific Professor Olmsted.

Since writing the above, we learn by the newspapers that Professor Olmsted, whose name is so intimately associated with these celestial phenomena, has still an eye out upon the heavens. From the interesting article below from the Professor's pen, our readers will see that he has been treated with a most magnificent *galopade* by some "Merry Dancers" from the North Pole. We hope the entertainment was made complete by an accompaniment of the 'Music of the Spheres.'

From the New Haven Herald.

Auroral Phenomenon.—Last night, our northern hemisphere was adorned with a display of auroral lights remarkably grand and diversified. It was first observed at fifteen minutes before 7 o'clock, (mean time,) when an illumination of the whole northern sky, resembling the break of day, was discernable through the openings in the clouds. About 18 degrees east of north, was a broad column of shining vapor, tinged with crimson, which appeared and disappeared at intervals. A westerly wind moved off the clouds, rendering the sky nearly clear by eight o'clock, when two broad white columns, which had for some time been gathering between the stars Aquilla and Lyra on the west, and the Pleiades and Aries on the east, united above, so as to form a complete luminous arch, spanning the heavens a little south of the prime vertical. The whole northern hemisphere, being more or less illuminated, and seperated from the southern by this zone, was thrown into striking contrast with the latter, which appeared of a dark slate color, as though the stars were shining through a stratum of black clouds.

The zone moved slowly to the south until about nine o'clock, when it had reached the bright star in the Eagle in the west, and extended a little south of the constellation Aries in the east. From this time it began to recede northward, at a nearly uniform rate until twenty minutes before eleven, when a vast number of columns, white and crimson, began to shoot up, simultaneously, from all parts of the northern hemisphere, directing their course toward a point a few degrees south and east of the zenith, around which they arranged themselves as round a common focus. The position of this point was between the Pleiades and Alpha Arietis, and south of the Bee, having a right ascension of 42 degrees and a declination of 24 degrees, as nearly as could be determined without the aid of instruments; but this comes so near to the pole of the *dipping needle* and to the magnetic meridian, that we need not hesitate to conclude that, agreeably to what has been observed of similar phenomina before, the columns arranged themselves exactly in obedience to the laws of terrestial magnetism.

Soon after 11 o'clock, commenced a striking display of those undulatory flashes, denominated in the northern regions, *Merry Dancers.* They consist of thin waves or sheets of light, coursing each other with immense speed. Those undulations which play upon the surface of a field of rye, when gently agitated by the wind, may give the reader a faint idea of these auroral waves. One of these crimson columns, the most dense and beautiful of all, as it ascended toward the common focus, (the vanishing point of perspective for parrallel lines,) crossed the planet Jupiter, then at an altitude of 36 degrees. The appearance was peculiarly interesting, as the planet shone through the crimson cloud, with its splendor apparently augmented rather than diminished.

A few shooting stars were seen at intervals, some of which were above the ordinary magnitude and brightness. One that came from between the feet of the Great Bear, at eight minutes after one o'clock, and fell apparently near to the earth, exhibited a very white and dazzling light, and, as it exploded, scattered shining fragments, very much after the manner of a sky rocket.

As early as 7 o'clock, the *magnetic needle* began to show unusual agitation, and it has been since carefully observed by Mr. Loomis. Near 11 o'clock, when the streamers were rising, and the corona forming, the disturbance of the needle was very remarkable, causing a motion of 1 deg. 5 min. in five minutes time. This disturbance continued until 10 o'clock this morning, the needle having traversed an entire range of one degree and 40 minutes, while its ordinary diurnal deflection is not more than four minutes.

The thermometer at 11 o'clock, was at thirty-three degrees, it shortly fell to thirty-one, and remained nearly at this point during the rest of the night—a degree of cold considerably below that of the few preceding nights. The ground this morning was covered with a copious white frost, indicating an unusual deposition of watery vapor.

At about three o'clock, the sky grew cloudy, and the moon rising shortly afterward, farther observations were prevented; but the continued disturbance of the magnetic needle would induce the belief, that the aurora continued through the night and even to a late hour this morning. O.

Yale College, November 18.

☞ *Snow-ing.*—Snow commenced falling this (Friday) morning at 8 o'clock, at the rate of 'ten knots the hour,' and still continues as our paper is going to press, 12 o'clock noon.—Fine *Sleighing* in prospect.

☞ *Congress.*—This body assembled on Monday last. We have not received any account of their proceedings as yet; but expect to give the organization of the two Houses and the President's Message in our next, which latter document we, as well as our readers no doubt, have a great curiosity to see; as we think it very much depends on the tenor of the Message whether or no we are to have war with France. In the House of Representatives there will be a warm contest for the Speaker's chair;—Messrs. Mayson of Virginia, Polk of Tennessee, and Sutherland of Pennsylvania, are spoken of as the Van Buren candidates; and Mr. Bell of Tennesse, the Speaker of last session, will be run by the Whigs.

Re-Publication of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster, Quarterly Reviews. By THEODORE FOSTER, No. 25, Pine street, New York City.

We invite the attention of our readers to the Re-print of these able periodicals. They embrace the whole circle of English Literature, and nearly every thing of interest in the literature of France, Germany and Italy. Their conductors and contributors are men in the first rank of distinction in literature, science and politics. We are here presented with sound literary criticisms, much scientific information, and able views and condensed collections of facts relating to politics, philosophy, the progress of the arts, and on various questions of general reference. It is hardly within the power of a gentleman of moderate fortune to purchase a tithe of the books constantly issuing from the press, much less of a single individual to read them; whence well conducted reviews are become most valuable money and time saving inventions.

The typographical execution of the Re-publication is excellent, and the terms of subscription, which may be seen in our advertising columns, are very reasonable.

QUACKERY.—*Cancer Doctors.*

We recently saw a deplorable instance of the effects of quackery practised by one of those ruthless impostors Cancer-Doctors. A common sore on the leg of a woman was pronounced by a Cancer-Doctor to be a genuine cancer; and arsnic was liberally applied on it.—The absorption of the arsnic so poisoned the patient that she lay at the point of death for a fortnight. She escaped with life, but lost feeling and the power of motion in her hands and legs, and her health otherwise is much impaired. Now at the end of two years, she is able to move a little with the aid of crutches, but her feeling has not returned

☞ The Legislature of Pennsylvania has assembled. The Speakers of both the Senate and House of Representatives are decidedly anti-Van Buren. Sarjeant Joel says that the *Gineral* is mightily chap-fain at the way they do things in Pennsylvania.

The Louisville Journal says, that wherever the news of the Pennsylvania elections spread, there will be a great falling of *Pork-Chops.* We guess the same may be said of the Mississippi elections.

A Mr. Ship, correspondent of the Richmond Whig, *certifies* that he raised, the last season, from eighty acres of ground, eleven huudred barrels of corn; which is about fourteen barrels (70 bushels) to the acre!

The Spoils.—We understand that two negroes were recently taken up in Davidson county as Runaways, who, it would seem from the following list of articles in their possession, which have been sent us with a request to publish them, were not unacquainted with the watch-words of a certain political party—that "the spoils belong to"—those who can get them. The negroes had, when taken—Three dress coats and a round-about; one dirk and scabbard; eight pair of pantaloons; eight shirts and one shift; seven waistcoats; four pair stockings; two sacks of corn meal; a parcel of shoe-maker's tools; a remnant of leather; two pair of shoes and one pair of pumps; one pair of trowsers; One tin cup and a bucket; four handkerchiefs; a quantity of beef; a parcel of leather straps; one neck stock; three small sacks; a parcel of thread; two canes; one religious tract, and a saddle blanket. They were "fixed for slow travelling."

LATEST FROM RALEIGH.

From the Raleigh Register, of December 8.

PROCLAMATION:

By the Governor of the State of North-Carolina.

The Convention which met in the City of Raleigh on the fourth day of June last, having adopted certain amendments to the Constitution of the State, and having by an Ordinance, directed them to be submitted by the Governor to the people for ratification or rejection; and the said Convention having directed returns of the votes to be made to the Governor, to be by him opened in the presence of the Secretary of State and Public Treasurer, and that in case a majority of the votes given, should be in favor of the ratification of the said amendments, the same should be forthwith made known by a Proclamation of the Governor; and the said Amendments having all been so submitted to the people, and returns of the votes having been made and opened, and the result ascertained according to the said Ordinance:

Now, therefore, I, David L. Swain, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare and make known to the People of the State, that a majority of all the votes so returned, was in favor of the ratification of the said Amendments, which said Amendments so ratified, are become part of the Constitution of the State, and will be in full force and effect from and after the first day of January eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this third day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and of the Independence of the said State, the sixtieth. DAVID L. SWAIN

By the Governor,

WM. T. COLEMAN, Private Secretary.

University.—On Thursday, William B. Meares, Matthias E. Manly, Dr. Frederick J. Hill, and James W. Bryan, were elected Trustees of the University, *vice* Judge Seawell and Joseph A. Hill, dec'd., and William S. Mhoon and John Bragg, removed. And on Saturday, Gen. S. F. Patterson was chosen a Trustee, *vice* Rev. Dr. Caldwell.

At the Annual meeting of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, held in this city on Saturday night last, Governor SWAIN was elected President of the Institution, in the place of the lamented CALDWELL.

New Capitol.—The Commissioners for superintending the rebuilding of the Capitol, made their Report a few days ago to the Legislature. The actual amount expended thus far, is $177,000; and the Commissioners think it will require a further appropriation of $125,000 to complete it.

Public Lands.—North Carolina has again spoken through one branch of her Legislature, in the manly tones of men "who know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain them," in relation to her just claims to an equitable proportion of the Public Lands, or their proceeds. She has declared it to be her birth-right, and that it shall never be surrendered. A week was spent in the discussion of the Resolutions, and they were adopted on Saturday, in their original shape, by a triumphant vote, after numerous attempts to modify and soften them down. The debate has been one of surpassing interest and marked ability. We shall publish the Ayes and Noes on the various divisions and subdivisions of the question, that the sovereign people may see how their servants have acted on this question of such vital interest to them. Last year these Resolutions were laid on the table in the Senate, but we expect better things of that body at the present session.

Rail-Roads are the order of the day in North-Carolina, as elsewhere; and we do believe that the applicants for Charters are *now* in earnest. Certainly our Legislature can be engaged in no more important business than in maturing bills of this description, the beneficial effects of which on the prosperity of a country are almost incalculable.—They have now before them—

1. A Bill to construct a Rail-Road from Halifax, on the Roanoke, to Wilmington, on the Cape-Fear.

2. A Bill to construct a road from Gaston, at the termination of the Greensville road on the Roanoke, to this city.

3. A Bill to amend the Charter of the Raleigh and Roanoke Rail-Road Company.

4. To incorporate the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail-Road Company.

[Just as our paper was going to Press, we notice in the Norfolk Beacon, (too late for a more extended notice,) the proceedings of the citizens of Portsmouth, Virginia, in relation to the great Western improvement, which is to unite the Valley of the Mississippi with the Rail-roads now constructing within the limits of North Carolina, on the Roanoke. Stephen Cowley, Esq., the Commissioner appointed to bear their application for an act of Incorporation to our Legislature, arrived last evening in this city. Thomas Newton, Esq., the Delegate from Norfolk, is expected to-morrow. Gen. B. W. S. Cabell, representing the citizens of Danville, arrived a day or two ago. We have not a line for remark, further than to say, that we doubt not the beneficial character of the contemplated improvement will secure for the application the favorable consideration it merits.]

Military.—On Thursday last, Solomon Lowdermilk, of Iredell county, was elected Brigadier General of the 15th Brigade. There were three ballotings, as follows:

	1st	2d	3d
S. Lowdermilk,	92	98	114
James McDowell,	92	96	75
Blank,	11	2	5.

On Friday, Evan Larkins was elected, without opposition, Colonel Commandant of the Cavalry attached to the 3rd Brigade of Militia.

Councillors of State.—On Friday, the following gentlemen were chosen by the Legislature, Councillors of State for the ensuing year, viz: Peter H. Dilliard, George Williamson, Henry Skinner, Daniel Turner, Allen Rogers, Sen., Louis D. Henry, and William S. Ashe.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

"VAN BUREN & JOHNSON COFFEE-HOUSE,
"Opposite the Treasury Department."

MESSRS. EDITORS: I see that Mr. Biographer Bill Emmons has advertised in the Globe a boarding house to accommodate members of Congress, under the name and at the location above mentioned. Now, I would suggest the addition of Mr. and Mrs. Eaton's name to the firm of Van and Johnson. The Biographical Landlord says his premises are well calculated for *members with their wives.* If old Tecumseh with his wife and family should lodge at the Coffee-House, it might be more desirable for members *without their wives.* Mrs. Anne Royal is in a storm of fury at the rumor that she had dropped her *royal* title to be called henceforth by the cognomen of that rapscallion Emmons. Huzza! for Bill Emmons, Van Buren and Johnson, and Mrs. Royal.

JOB TINKER.

Shocking Accident.—We learn the following particulars of a most heart-rending scene: At the Conrad Gold Hill, Davidson co., N. C., on the evening of the 6th inst., while Mr. and Mrs. Wade were absent from home, at a neighboring house, and before the children with whom it had been left had returned from the Tunnel, whither they had gone after water, some hogs entered the house, seized a small child, dragged it some distance, and had nearly devoured it before they were discovered. The children, on their return, immediately gave the alarm, and the neighbors arrived in time to rescue the remains of the body, though not until life had become extinct.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this County, on the 8th instant, by John Brandon, Esq., Mr. VOLENTINE GARVER to Miss LUCINDA TENNISON; Also, on the same day by the same, Mr. JNO. CRESSWELL to Miss MARY MEANESS; Also, Mr. SOLOMON SICKLER to Miss MARTHA MOWRY.—All Nullification White Whigs!—*Comm.*

In Davidson County, on the 22nd ultimo, by the Rev. Thomas Barnum, T. PHILLIPS ALLEN, Esq., late of Baltimore, to MARIA D., daughter of Doctr. John S. Dobson.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

Near Jonesville, Surry county, on Sunday evening, the 29th ultimo, Mrs. NANCY HUNT, consort of Col. Daniel Hunt, at an advanced age. Her illness was severe, and of long duration—having been preying upon the vitals of a naturally delicate constitution about six years. Mrs. H. has left behind her (to deplore a loss which to them is irreparable) a kind and tender husband, and an affectionate offspring, and a wide circle of relatives and friends, in whose memories her many amiable qualities will long occupy a pleasing place. She at an early age connected herself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and her pious walk throughout life, and the meekness and resignation with which she bore the painful illness of years, was characteristic alone of the genuine christian.

In Surry county, lately Mr. JOHN WINFREY.

NEGROES FOR SALE!

IN pursuance of an Order of the County Court of Davidson, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Courthouse in Lexington, *on the 9th day of January*, 1836,

Twelve Likely NEGROES,

consisting of Boys and Girls, belonging to the estate of Catharine Frank, deceased. A credit of twelve months will be given; the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

PHILIP GRIMES, Aministrator.

Lexington, Dec. 7, 1835. —ts—

TO TEACHERS OF YOUTH.

A TEACHER who can come well recommended will find Salisbury an advantageous situation for a school. The applicant should be a good Greek and Latin scholar, and capable of preparing a pupil for the Sophomore Class of the State University.

☞ Further enquiries can be made of the Editors of either newspaper at this place, and letters post-paid will be promptly attended to.

Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 12, 1835.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE sixth Session of my Classical School, near Beatties' Ford, Lincoln County, N. C., will commence *on the first Monday in January*, 1836.

ROBERT G. ALLISON.

December 12, 1835. tc

State of North-Carolina:

LINCOLN COUNTY.

November Term, 1835.—*In Equity:*

Melchesidick Robinson, et. al. vs. John Robinson, et. al. } Petition.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jacob Hoyle and Leach, his wife, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered and decreed by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for them to be and appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Lincoln, at the Courthouse in Lincolnton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise Judgement will be entered up against them, and the Petition heard ex parte.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, C. M. E.

Dec. 12, 1835. (pr. fee $2 16¾.) p6

Notice!

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Elias Miller, dec.'d, are hereby requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims will present them authenticated according to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

J. P. WINDERS, Administrator.

December 12, 1835. p3

RE-PUBLICATION
OF THE
London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster,
QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

THE numbers of each work are published separately, and form an exact reprint of the original copies. They are issued as soon after they are received from Europe, as is consistent with their proper publication.

Price for the whole series, comprising the regular numbers of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster Reviews, $8 per annum.

Those who take less than the whole, the terms will be as follows:

For three of them $7 per annum.
For two " 5 "
For one " 3 "

These subscriptions are invariably to be paid within three months from the time of subscribing. Otherwise an advance of 25 per cent. will be made upon the subscription price.

Subscribers at a distance must enclose at least one half of the year's subscription in advance, otherwise a second number will not be sent—the terms being so low as not to justify any hazard in obtaining payment.

Any individual forwarding $30 free of charge, shall have five copies of the entire series of this re-publication sent him for one year.

It may be well for American readers to understand that although these publications purport to be issued at regular intervals, they do not frequently appear for many weeks, and even months from the time indicated on their covers. They will be re-published here as soon after they are received as it is possible to re-print them in one of the most extensive and effective printing establishments in the city of New York.

THEODORE FOSTER,

Publisher and Proprietor, No. 25 Pine Street, N. Y.

Latest Improvement.

DR. PRICE'S
METALLIC TRUSS,
For the immediate Relief and radical Cure of HERNIA or RUPTURE.

THE Subscriber, having been legally authorized to vend and apply Dr. Price's celebrated *Improved Patent Metallic Truss*, in the States of North Carolina and Virginia, takes pleasure in presenting to the citizens of those States, the advantages of this highly approved and celebrated Instrument; for which purpose he is now visiting the principal towns of those States, remaining a few weeks in each, at which time all persons wishing to be relieved of the danger and inconvenience of Rupture, will make application.

In offering the TRUSS to the afflicted of Rupture, we do it, confidently believing from the success Dr. Price has had in curing Ruptures of long standing, and of every description on one or both sides, old and young, and the testimony of the highest authority in favor of its superior utility, that it is the most valuable Instrument for their use. It can be worn with convenience, day and night, which in the estimation of the most distinguished Surgeons, is essentially important to effect a permanent and speedy cure of Rupture.

No cure, no pay. The poor relieved gratuitously.

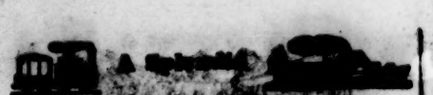
JAMES H. OLIVER, M. D.

Here follow numerous Certificates.

The Subscriber is authorized by Dr. Oliver to apply this Truss on the conditions above mentioned, viz: no cure no pay.

ASHBEL SMITH,

November 21, 1835. Salisbury, N. C.



Line of Hacks,

FROM

Salisbury, (N. C.) to Raleigh, (N. C.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ANXIOUS to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following Stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North-Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakley, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via. Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. There is also a Line of Stages from Raleigh to Norfolk, via. Tarborough, Murfreesborough, Winton, &c., over one of the best Natural Roads in the United States. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raligh to Newbern. The arrivals at Salisbury is regulated altogether by the departure of the Piedmont Line South, and the Great Western Line for Nashville, Tennessee, via Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, Asheville, Knoxville, &c.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP*.

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—only *SEVEN DOLLARS*—all intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South who wish to take our Line will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

P. S. *This Line, from Salisbury to Baltimore is $6 cheaper than any other.*

April 11, 1835. —tf—

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $10 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakley, Stage Fare, . . .	$7
Blakley to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare,	3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, .	1 50
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare,	5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ...	3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via. Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

Lincolnton Male Academy.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to Parents and the friends of youth generally, that he has made arrangements to take charge of this Institution, and that the exercises will commence on the *first Monday in January next.* Being wholly unconnected with any other pursuits, he promises to devote his attention exclusively to the business of teaching, and will spare no pains to interest the minds of those placed under his care, so as to render instruction at once delightful and profitable. Great care will be taken to prevent the formation of idle and dissolute habits, and a punctual attendance to the duties of the Institution will be rigidly required.

As the opinion to some extent prevails, that too much time is spent in acquiring a knowledge of words, the Subscriber would observe that in his course of instruction on classical literature, a minute analysis of words will be taught, with their combination in the construction of sentences, and every thing pertaining to a thorough acquaintance with those beautiful and important Languages of Antiquity.

The following will compose the course of studies, viz:

Gould's Latin Grammar, Latin Reader, Virgil, Cicero, Sallust, Horace, (Gould's Editio Expurgata,) Goodrich's Greek Grammar, Greek Reader, Greek Testament, Xenophon, Greca Majora, Day's Algebra.

It is hoped that the well known salubrity of Lincolnton, the industrious and moral character of the citizens, together with the cheapness and excellence of board, will insure to this Institution, a liberal share of public patronage.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Languages and Mathematics, per Session of 22 weeks, . . .	$10,00
English Grammar, and Geography, . .	7,50

J. A. WALLACE.

November 25, 1835. —6w—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Francis Wilson, deceased, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to me at Cheraw; and those having demands against said Estate will hand me their claims properly attested.

RICHARD PHELAN, Adm'r.

Cheraw, Nov. 28, 1835. —3t—

Committed

To the Jail of Buncombe county, on the 6th instant, a Negro man, who says his name is

GEORGE;

dark complected; five feet eight or ten inches high; stout built; about 30 or 35 years old; had on a suit of home-spun, very much worn, and says he belongs to a man by the name of Miller, who purchased him of Lamar of Augusta.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

E. H. CUNNINGHAM, Jailor.

Asheville, N. C., November 22, 1835.—3t*

PAPER!—PAPER!!

A QUANTITY of Foolscap, and Wrapping PAPER, best quality manufactured at the Salem Paper Mill, now on hand and for sale at THIS OFFICE.

November 26, 1835. —tf—

To Merchants, and others.

A LARGE QUANTITY of excellent white WRAPPING PAPER, of newspaper size, now on hand, and may be had on very short terms, by application at THIS OFFICE.

Oct. 15.—tf

New, Cheap, and Desirable GOODS!

FOARD & ELLIS

HAVE just received, and are now opening, at their Store at the North-west corner of the Courthouse square, in the building occupied as the Mansion Hotel, a large and splendid assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods;

Embracing almost every article in the line of

Dry-Goods, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass-ware, Hats, Shoes, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, and Groceries,

Usually kept in Mercantile establishments, which they offer for sale *LOW* for cash, or on credit to punctual dealers.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment, and for which the highest prices will be allowed.

—tf— Salisbury, Nov. 28, 1835.

Third and LAST Call!

ALL those indebted to the late firm of Murphy & Moss, are requested to settle the same by the 1st day of January next: those failing to do so, may expect to find their accounts and notes in the hands of an Officer after that day.

WILLIAM MURPHY.

December 5, 1835. p3

☞ THE OLD STAND!! ☜

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends that he has JUST RECEIVED the Latest Fashions; and is at this time prepared to complete a full suit of clothes in *twenty-four hours*, in cases of emergency.

☞ One or two Workmen are wanted, who can come well recommended.

THOMAS S. HENDERSON.

Concord, N. C., Dec. 5, 1835. p3

Rutherfordton MALE & FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of the above Institutions having selected Mr. Alexander A. Hall, and Mrs. M. R. Hall, as Principals, would respectfully announce to Parents and Guardians, that the first session under Mr. and Mrs. Hall's instruction will commence *on Monday, the 16th of November next.*

Rates of Tuition:

Reading and Writing, per session, .	$6
Natural Sciences and Belles Lettres, .	$10
Languages, ...	$12 50

Extra charges for the Ornamental branches.

Music will be taught at the usual prices as early as arrangements can be made for a Music Teacher.

The Recitation Rooms being conveniently situated, the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, together with Drawing and Painting, will be attended to in both departments.

☞ Board can be had, in respectable familes, at $1 50 per week.

The Trustees hope, that the many advantages derived to their Scools, from location, good moral society, and the qualifications of the instructor and instructress, will induce a liberal portion of patronage.

EDMUND BRYAN,
JOHN McENTYRE,
W. B. RUTHERFORD,
MARTIN BEAM,
WILLIAM TWITTY, } Trustees.
JOHN WILKINS, Treasurer.

Rutherfordton, N. C., Oct. 31, 1835. —p7—

RECOMMENDATIONS.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., Oct. 23, 1835.

I have attended the several Examinations of the Schools taught by Mrs. Hall, in this place and vicinity, and I am of the opinion that the different branches were taught with great accuracy.

LAWSON HENDERSON.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., Oct. 23, 1835.

I take pleasure in saying, that I have occasionally visited Mrs. Hall's Schools, taught in this place and vicinity, and also the Examinations of the same; the progress of her pupils gave evidence of great attention and ability in their instruction.

S. P. SIMPSON.

CENTRE, Iredell Co., N. C., Oct. 26, 1835.

This is to certify, that I attended the Examination of Mr. Alexander A. Hall's School, at this place in the year 1831, previous to his entering College and completing his studies, and take pleasure in testifying to the care and ability which had evidently been devoted to the instruction of his pupils. JAMES McREE.

MORGANTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Exercises of this Institution were resumed *on the 1st Moaday in this month*, under the conduct of the former competent and very accomplished Tutresses, Mrs. Polk and Miss Douglass. The Trustees renew the assurances they formerly gave, as to the great advantages of this School. If health, and great moral and literary instruction be aimed at, they say with confidence, that there are few institutions more likely to afford them than this. THE TRUSTEES.

Morganton, N. C., Nov. 7, 1835. —tf—

To the Enterprising!

I WILL GIVE an admirable seat for a Factory, or other water machinery, to any person who wishes to enter into such pursuits. The seat is on the Yadkin River, 2½ miles below Stokes' Ferry, in Montgomery county. I will also give with it a small quantity of Land. The scite is unsurpassed for convenience and water power. Apply on the premises, to W. C. BURIAGE.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

WE extract, from the Hand-bills accompanying each Box, the following testimonials to the efficacy of this valuable Medicine:

From the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D., Bishop of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, March 2, 1835.

Having, for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this City, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti-dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of the public.—My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding in impaired digestion and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with a very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-dyspeptic Pill of Dr. Beckwith, which he prescribed in the first instance himself, I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides, being wholly exempt from billious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects. L. S. IVES.

From Governor Iredell.

AUGUST 21, 1835.

Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been used in my family, which is a large one, with the most beneficial effects. A number of my friends who have been afflicted with the Dyspepsia, and other disorders of the stomach, have spoken to me in strong terms of the relief they experienced from this remedy. Without the evidence I have received from others, my intimate knowledge of the professional and private character of Dr. Beckwith, for the last twenty years, justifies me in declaring, that he would give no assurances of facts of his own experience, or of professional deductions, of which he was not perfectly confident, and on which the public might not safely rely.

JAMES IREDELL.

From the Hon. George E. Badger.

RALEIGH, Nov. 7, 1834.

For several years past, Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been used as a domestic medicine in my family. I have myself frequently used them for the relief of head-ache, acid and otherwise disordered stomach, resulting from imprudence or excess in diet, and I have had many opportunities of learning from others their effects, when used by them for like purposes. My experience and observation justify me in saying that the relief afforded by the Pills is generally speedy, and almost always certain—that they may be taken at any time without danger or inconvenience, and their operation is attended by no nausea or disagreeable effects whatever—and though I have known many persons use them, I have known none who did not approve them—none who sustained any injnry, and none who failed to derive benefit from their use. And upon the whole, I do not hesitate to recommend them as an agreeable, safe, and efficacious remedy in Dyspeptic affections, and *believe* them myself to be the best Anti-dyspeptic medicine ever offered to the public.

G. E. BADGER.

☞ A constant supply of these Pills on hand and for sale, at THIS OFFICE.

September 5, 1835. —m6—

MORE NEW JEWELLERY.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he purchased a rich assortmentof

WATCHES,
JEWELLERY. &C.,
Of the most recent Fashions.

Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Lever,
Do. do. Duplex,
Ladies' Gold Lever and do.
Plain English and Swiss } *Watches*

Fine Gold Fob-Chains and Keys;
Fine Plated Fob-Chains and Keys;
Ladies' Plated Neck-Chains;
A rich assortment of Breast-Pins and Rings;
Fine Ear-Rings, Gold and Plated;
Ladies' Jet, Silver, and Gilt Waist-Buckles;
Shell Music Boxes and Silver Pencils;
A large assortment of Spectacles for all Eyes;
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Pocket Books;
Superior Wade and Butcher Cencave Razors;
" Pocket-Knives and Scissors;
Leather and Silk Money-Purses;
Ladies' large Tuck and Side-Combs;
Do. Snuff-Boxes, and Thimbles;
Fine Plated Castors and Candle-sticks,
Together with Chains, Pistols, Seals, and Keys, &c.—Also, Silver Spoons and Sugar-Tongs.

He hopes that his Friends and Customers will call and see his fine assortment. and BUY.—He will sell low for CASH, or on a short credit.—Orders from a distance will be promptly filled.

Watches and Clocks repaired well, and *Warranted for Twelve Months.* ☞ Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for Jewellery.

JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, September 12, 1835.—tf

Negroes!

On the first day of January next,

I WILL Hire, at the Courthouse in Salisbury, for one year, to the highest bidder, on the usual terms, about

Fifty Negroes,

Belonging to the Estate of Dr. Stephen L. Ferrand, deceased.

And at the same time and place, I will Rent, for one year, the Dwelling-House and Lots, with all the improvements thereon, in the Town of Salisbury, formerly occupied by the deceased.—Also, I will Rent for a like term, several unimproved Lots in said Town.

R. MACNAMARA, Administrator.

December 1, 1835. —4t—

BLANKS.

AN extensive stock of BLANKS of every kind, neatly printed, on fine paper, kept constantly on hand and for sale, at THIS OFFICE.

PRIVATE CONVEYANCE, FOR

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Subscribers have provided themselves with a neat and easy-riding OMNIBUS, a team of first rate Horses, and an obliging and experienced Driver, for the purpose of accommodating all who may have occasion, or desire to employ private conveyance from Charlotte to any of the neighboring Towns.

Terms of Hire, very Reasonable.

The vehicle is capable of containing *seven* persons with the greatest convenience, and is so constructed that a distance of forty or fity miles per day may be performed with perfect ease to passengers.

Gentlemen or Families who stop in Charlotte for the purpose of visiting the Gold Mines in the neighborhood, can be accommodated with an Omnibus, and a driver who is acquainted with the country, at all times. B. P. BOYD & CO.

Charlotte, Nov. 7, 1835.

N. B. There are *two* lines of Stages from Salisbury to the North, and *two* from Yorkville to the South. —7t—

VALUABLE LANDS

In the Market!

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, by William Dismukes, for the purposes therein expressed, I will expose to Public Sale, in the Town of Wadesborough, *on Monday, the 11th day of January next*, the following TRACTS OF LAND.

ONE TRACT,

Containing 250 Acres,

Lying on the Gold Mine Branch, known by the name of the Pinion Land; this Tract has GOLD on it, as several pieces have been found by Mr. Dismukes and others; the soil is suitable to the growth of Corn, Wheat, and Cotton.

ONE TRACT,

Containing 35 Acres,

The one-third interest, the other two-thirds belonging to Jacob Austin, and the heirs of Jonsthan Austin, which can be bought on reasonable terms. This Tract contains the celebrated Gold Mine where a piece of Gold weighing 26 lbs. was found. This Mine has yielded upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of Gold without the aid of machinery. I am confident this amount, or more, could be gotten from this mine, if properly worked by men of science, and the knowledge of Mining.

ONE TRACT,

Containing 100 Acres,

Known as the Jesse Barnett Tract; it is excellent Land and under good improvement.

Terms of Sale, Cash.

ALEXANDER W. BRANDON,

Wadesboro', Nov. 28, 1835. (7t) Trustee

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS, FOR 1835.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on erms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, September 19, 1835.—1y.

To Country Merchants.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving his Fall supply of Goods; which consists of a general, heavy, and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES AND DRY-GOODS,

Hardware & Cutlery
HATS AND SHOES,
Drugs and Medicines,

WINES, &C., &C.

Without further ennumeration, his Stock comprises almost every article now in common use in this country—It is inferior to *none* in Fayetteville.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other Produce for Storage, Sale, or Shipment as the owner may direct. C. J. O.

Brick Row, Haymount,

Fayetteville, September 19, 1835. 6m

NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, at the Courthouse door in Salisbury, *on the 1st day of January*, 1836, under an Order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Rowan,

Four Negroes,

The property of Joseph Bruner. A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

BURTON CRAIGE, Guardian.

November 28, 1835. —tf—

BLUM'S

CAROLINA and VIRGINIA

ALMANACKS FOR 1836,

Calculated for the meridian of SALEM, N. C.

A SMALL SUPPLY of the above Almanacks have been received, and may be had at THIS OFFICE. Price 10 cents per copy—tn.

DAVID L. POOL,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,
JEWELLER & SILVER-SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches.

His Shop is still kept on the Main-street, in Salisbury, one door above the Store of Samuel Lemly & Son. Watches and Clocks of every kind will be REPAIRED with neatness, at short notice, on reasonable terms, and Warranted for 12 Months.

He will always keep on hand a variety of articles in his line; such as

Patent Lever Watches, (English, French, Swiss, and Dutch.)
Gold and Plated Fob Chains.
Gold and Plated Watch Guards.
Gold and Plated Watch Keys.
Gold and Plated Watch Seals.
Gold Ear-bobs, Breast-pins, and Finger-rings, (latest fashion.)
Silver Ware; Ever-pointed Pencil Cases, and Leads.
Silver Spectacles, and steel frames and glasses.
Fine Pocket and Dirk Knives, and Silver Fruit Knives.
Pocket Pistols and Dirks.
Breast-Buttons and Musical Boxes.
Gilt and Steel Watch Chains and Keys.

☞ Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for articles purchased at his shop, and in payment for work done and debts due. D. L. P.

Salisbury, August 22, 1835. —tf—

One Bushel of Coal Reward!

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday, the 20th day of November last, JONATHAN KRIMINGER, a bound apprentice to the Blacksmith trade. He had on, when he left me, a drab Round-about coat, brown linsey pantalons, and a small fur hat. He is 16 or 17 years old; 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; dark skined, and tolerably ugly. All persons are forwarned not to employ or harbor said boy, as I am determined to enforce the law against any person or persons who may do it. The above Reward, but no thanks, will be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver said Krimingor to me in Corcord, N. C.

SOLOMON WEAVER.

Concord, December 5, 1835. —p2—

The Lincoln Cotton Manufacturing Company

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that by mutual consent, the company have dissolved their Co-Partnership, and that they now inform all those indebted to said Company to make immediate payment; and all Agents to close their agencies as soon as possible. And all those having demands against the company, to present them for settlement to James Bivings.

HOKE, SCHENK, & BIVINGS.

Lincolnton, Dec. 5, 1835. p5

THE LINCOLNTON NEWS.

"Truth our guide—The Public Good our aim."

The Subscribers, believing that some channel of communication is wanting in Western Carolina thro' which its citizens can interchange freely their opinions upon the various subjects of Politics, Religion, Literature, and the Mechanic Arts, propose to publish in the Town of Lincolnton, a Weekly Paper under the above title. True there are papers in Western Carolina, but in the wealthy and populous section of the State west of Salisbury there is none. We believe, from our knowledge of the intelligence of the people of that section of the State, that they can, and will support a paper; and we therefore are impelled to the undertaking, fully relying upon their liberality for such a measure of support as we may deserve.

In proposals of this kind, it is usual for those who make them, to set forth their political principles; and though we are not politicians by trade, lest our silence upon this subject might be construed into a want of candor, we will briefly give an expose of our political opinions:—As the first article in our political creed, we place the accountability of those who exercise power to those who give it. We believe our government to be one of limited powers, and that those who are entrusted with its administration have no right to exercise any, but such as have been delegated to them by the people, and such as are clearly set forth in our written Constitution. We will therefore oppose all encroachments upon the rights of the people, let them come from what quarter they may, and will sound the alarm whenever danger approaches. We will contend for economy in the administration of both our Federal and State Governments, and will oppose all lavish expenditures of the public funds, believing as we do, that money in the hands of bad rulers is the most dangerous engine which can be brought to bear upon the liberty of the people.

With regard to the approaching Presidential election, we are decidedly opposed to the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, and will zealously, and firmly oppose his election. We are opposed to the Caucus System, let it be *named* what it may. We believe the people, and the people alone are the proper depositorie of power, and that they, and they alone have the righ to select their public servants.

We have thus briefly, and candidly laid down our political principles, and we will maintain and support them with firmness, but at the same time, with a respectful attention to the opinions of those who may differ with us. Our paper we intend to be free, and unshackled, and will therefore give place to well written communications, let them come from what party they may, so that they be free from low invective and abuse, which never subserve the great object we have in view in the discussion of political questions, the truth, but always have a tendency to degrade, and lower the public press.

The adoption of an enlightened and vigorous system of improvement by our State, highterto so much neglected, being necessary, as well for the prosperity individually of our citizens, as for the State at large, every measure tending to this end shall receive the cordial support of the "NEWS."

We will devote a portion of our paper to Agriculture, Literature, Religion, and such other matters as are usually found in a miscellaneous weekly paper. Our object will be to have something for the palates of all, and we will take this occasion to request those who have leizure, and who are friendly to our undertaking, to favor us with communications upon any subject of interest.

The paper will be issued the first of March, upon a fine medium sheet, printed with fair type, at $2 per annum, payable upon the receipt of the 2nd number. Advertising at the usual rates.

ZEVELY & WEST.

SALISBURY, Dec. 5, 1835.

Editors throughout the State, friendly to the undertaking, will confer a favor, by giving the above a few insertions.

☞ Subscriptions received at this Office.

WARRATEE DEEDS For Sale HERE.